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Professor & Associate Chair Department of Nutritional Sciences Faculty of Medicine University of Toronto

Founder & Chief Science Officer

Precision Nutrition: Recent Advances and Controversies in Genetic testing for personalized nutrition

Disclosures

A.E-S. is the Founder and holds shares in Nutrigenomix Inc.

Learning Objectives

After the presentation, attendees should be able to:

- Understand how genetic variation impacts nutritional requirements.
- Learn how to identify relevant genetic markers with clinical relevance.
- Recognize the benefits and limitations of consumer genetic testing.
- Understand what genetic tests can and cannot reveal about a person's health and dietary recommendations.



The Science of NUTRIGENOMICS

using genetic testing to determine why individuals respond differently to the same foods, beverages and supplements they consume.



Physiol Genomics 33: 355-360, 2008. First published March 18, 2008; doi:10.1152/physiolgenomics.00148.2007.

Genetic variant in the glucose transporter type 2 is associated with higher intakes of sugars in two distinct populations

Karen M. Eny,¹ Thomas M. S. Wolever,^{1,2} Bénédicte Fontaine-Bisson,¹ and Ahmed El-Sohemy¹ ¹Department of Nutritional Sciences, University of Toronto; and ²St. Michael's Hospital, Toronto, Canada Submitted 10 July 2007; accepted in final form 14 March 2008

2008

Craving something sweet? Blame it on your DNA

JOSEPHHALL HEALTH REPORTER

If you have a sweet tooth, it won't be found amongst your molars or canines. It's inserted in your DNA instead.

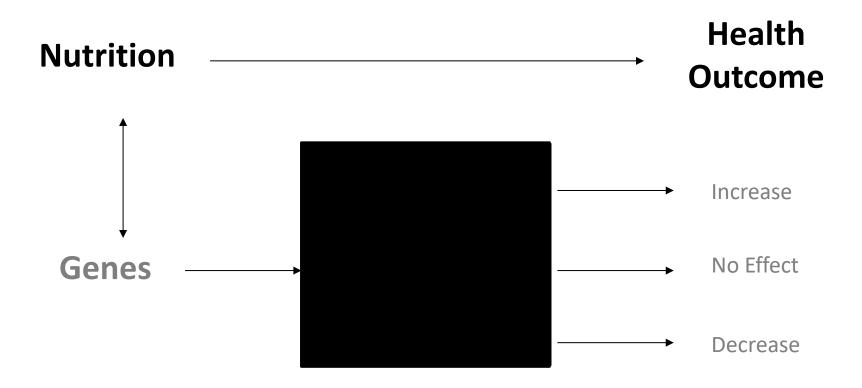
Cake and cola and cookie lovers may well be able to blame their cravings on a common variant of a gene that controls the brain's ability to sense sugars in the body, a new University of Toronto study suggests. About one in five people has the variant.

The gene may also have implications for a person's risk of getting diabetes.

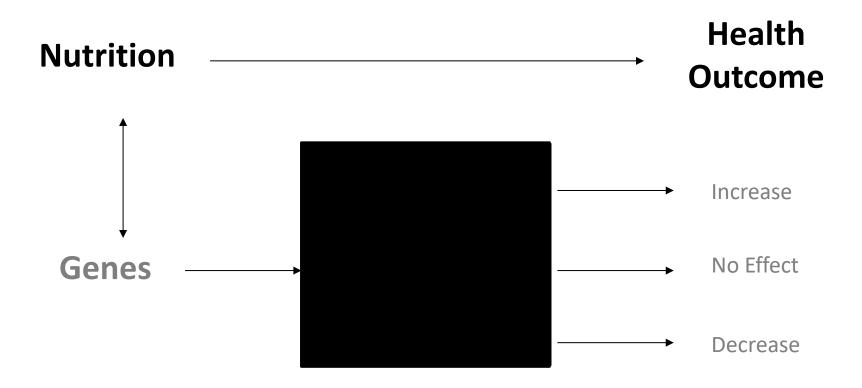
> "In humans this gene functions as a glucose sensor in the brain to regulate appetite or food intake," says U of T nutrition expert

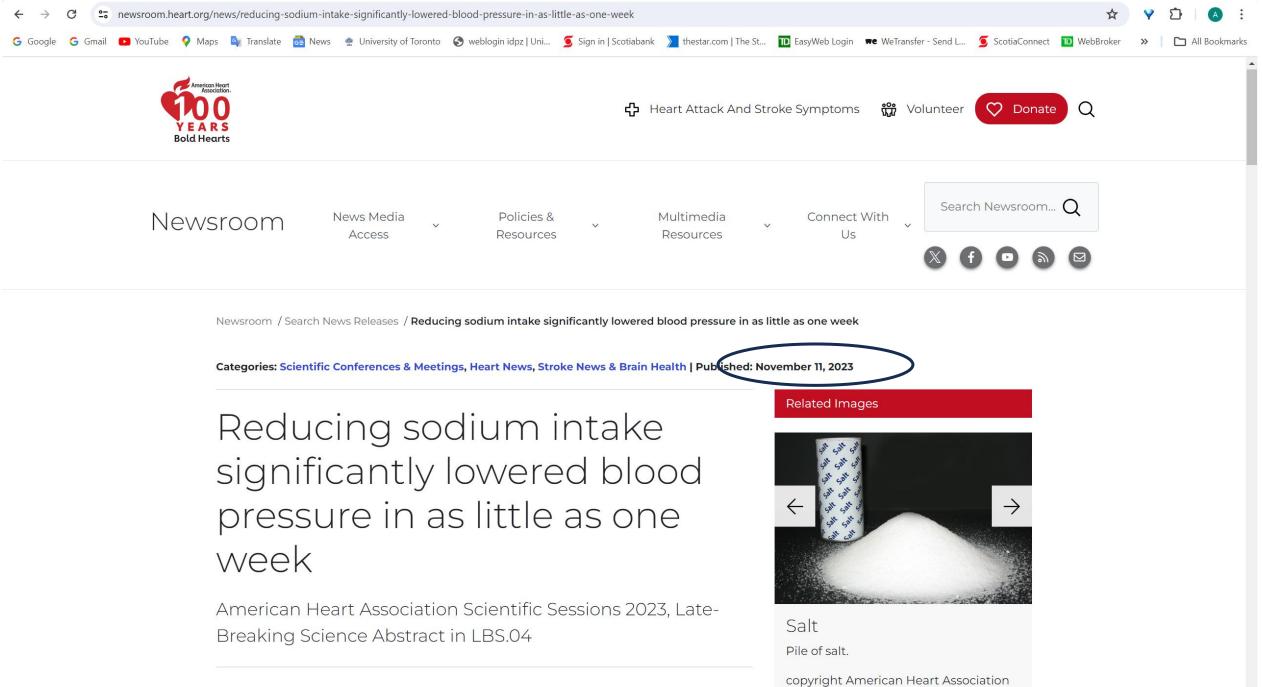
SUGAR continued on A17

The Science of Nutrigenomics



The Science of Nutrigenomics

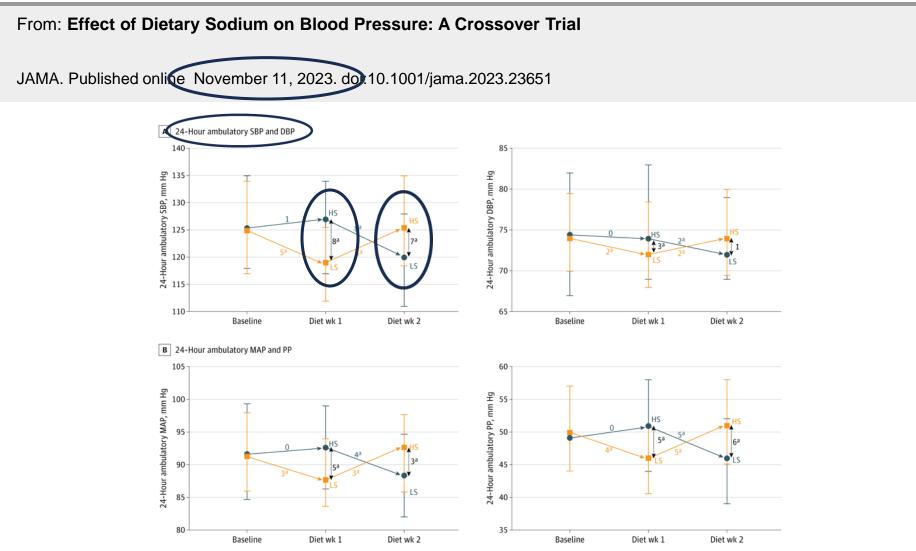




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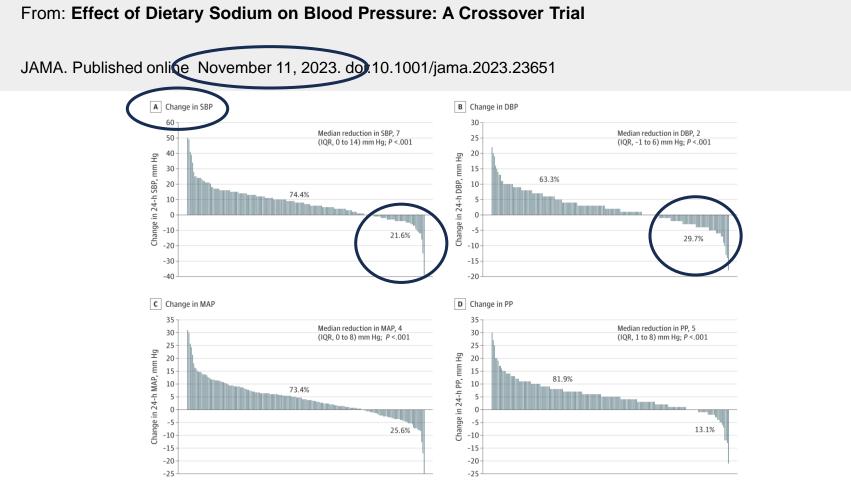
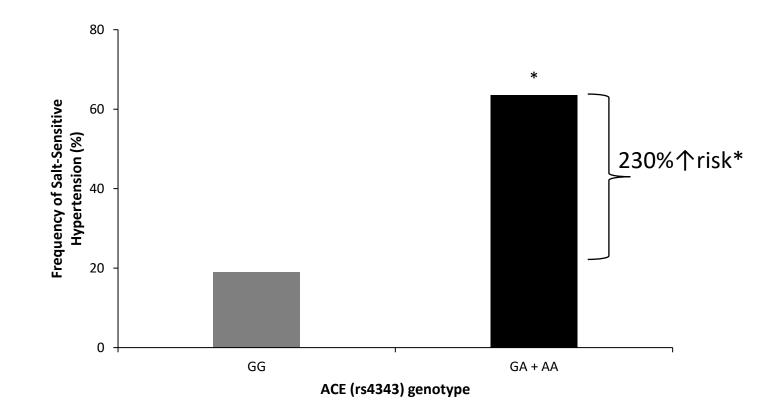


Figure Legend:

Distributions of Within-Individual 24-Hour Ambulatory BP Response to Dietary Sodium Intake, Calculated From High-Sodium Diet Minus Low-Sodium DietBP indicates blood pressure; DBP, diastolic blood pressure; MAP, mean arterial pressure; PP, pulse pressure; and SBP, systolic blood pressure. Bars above 0 reflect a reduction in BP during low-sodium diet vs high-sodium diet; bars below 0 reflect an increase in BP during low-sodium diet vs high-sodium diet. Percentages above 0 reflect proportion of individuals who experienced a reduction in BP during low-sodium diet vs high-sodium diet; percentages below 0 reflect proportion of individuals who experienced an increase in BP during low-sodium diet vs high-sodium diet; percentages below 0 reflect proportion of individuals who experienced an increase in BP during low-sodium diet vs high-sodium diet; percentages below 0 reflect proportion of individuals who experienced an increase in BP during low-sodium diet vs high-sodium diet; percentages below 0 reflect proportion of individuals

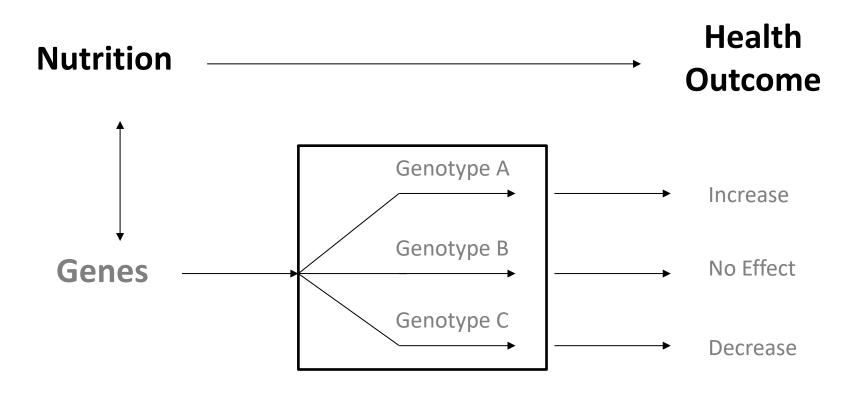
Prevalence of salt-sensitive hypertension by ACE genotype



* Relative risk of salt-sensitive hypertension with the GA or AA genotype compared to the GG genotype.

Adapted from Poch et al. Hypertension. 2001;38:1204-1209.

The Science of Nutrigenomics



One size does not fit all

One man's food is another man's poison - Lucretius (99-55 BC)

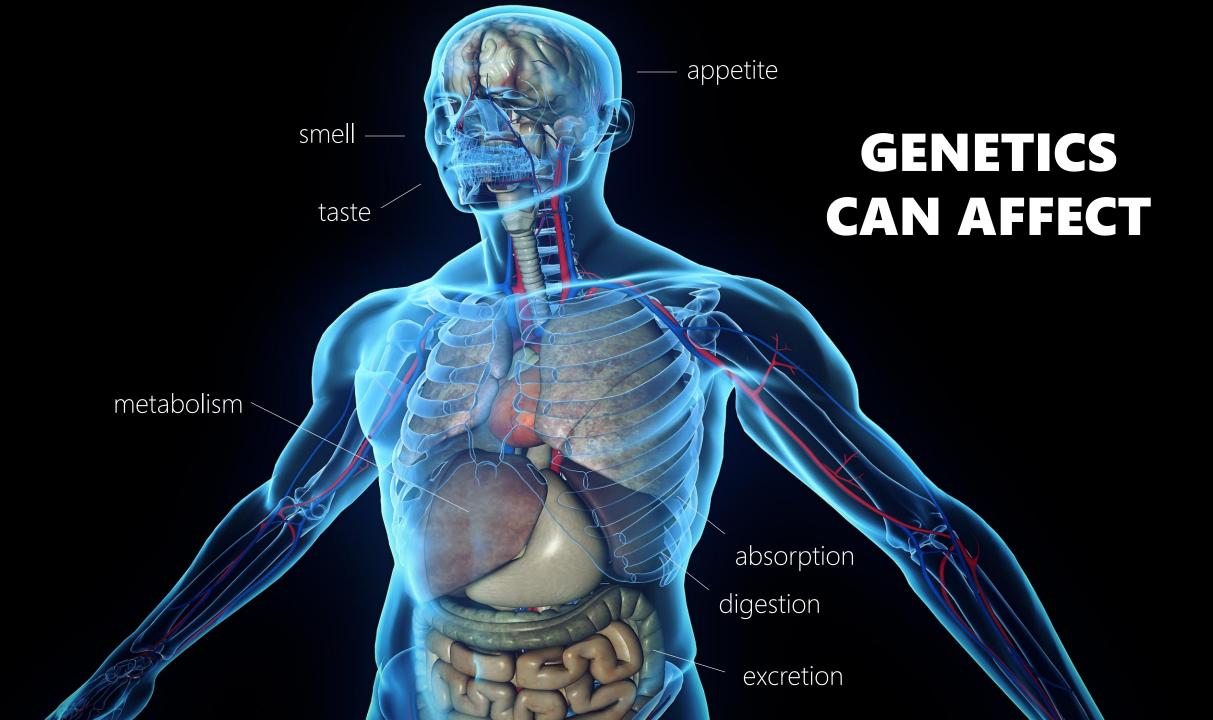
Human Genetic Variation

Common Genetic Variants

G

SNP

A



2007

Genetics may define diets of the future

Scientists look at how personalized nutrition could change how and what we eat

By Carrie Peyton Dahlberg BEE STAFF WRITER

Deep in each person's genetic code may lie the answers to which medicines can help them, which environmental toxins can kill them, and even which foods they should eat to live well. The tantalizing prospect of personally tailored diets, dictated by our genetic makeup, drew hundreds of scientists and dietitians from around the world to UC Davis over the weekend for a conference on nutritional genomics. huge," said Jim Kaput, who next month will take over as head of the U.S. Food and Drug Administration's division of personalized nutrition and medicine. "We are definitely not ready for it."

In interviews, Kaput and other con-GENETICS, Page A10

The fast-growing field "will be

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A healthy start leads to a healthier life

Early detection saves lives

60

Has your baby screened
positive? Learn more about what this
could mean >

Looking for your baby's results? We can send a copy to your health care provider >

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 Newborn Screening Workshop! >

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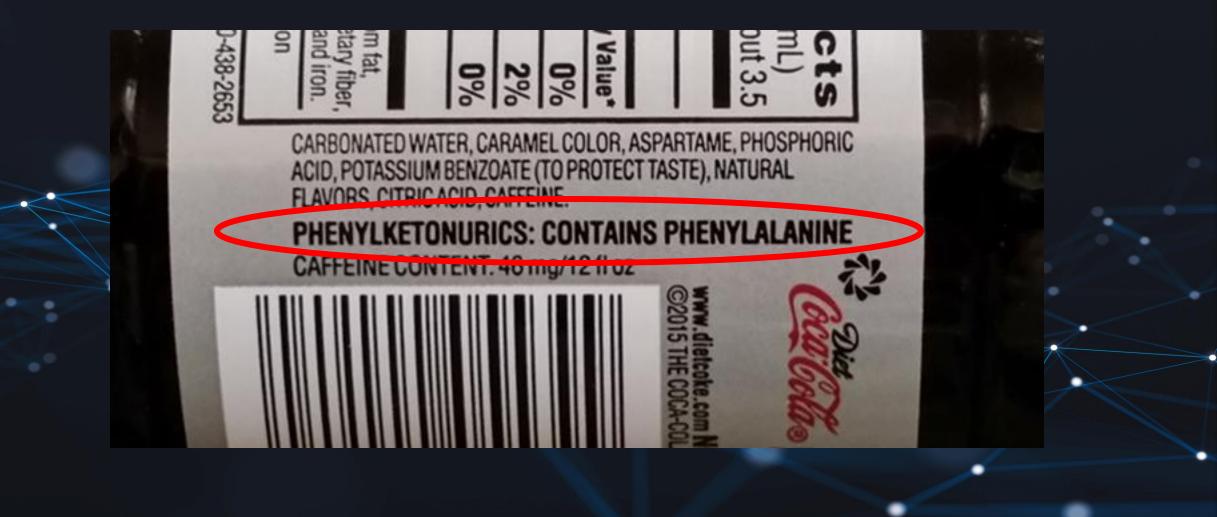


26 diseases tested

70% are managed by diet

Argininosuccinic Acid Lyase Deficiency (ASA) **Biotinidase Deficiency** Carnitine Uptake Defect (CUD) Citrullinemia Cobalamin A & B Defects Congenital Adrenal Hyperplasia (CAH) Congenital Hypothyroidism (CH) Critical Congenital Heart Disease (CCHD) Cystic Fibrosis (CF) Galactosemia Glutaric Acidemia Type 1 (GA1) Homocystinuria Isovaleric Acidemia (IVA) Long Chain 3-Hydroxyacyl-CoA Dehydrogenase Deficiency (LCHAD) Maple Syrup Urine Disease (MSUD) Medium Chain Acyl CoA Dehydrogenase Deficiency (MCADD) Mothylmalania Acidomia (MMA) Phenylketonuria (PKU) Propionic Acidemia (PA)

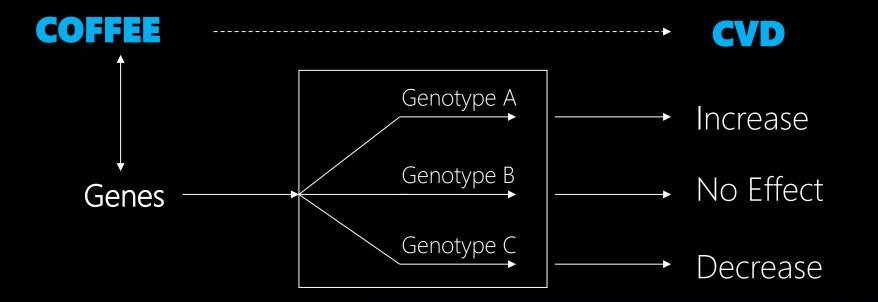
Severe Combined Immune Deficiency (SCID) Sickle Cell Disease (Hemoglobin SC) Sickle Cell Disease (Hemoglobin SS) Sickle Cell Disease (Sickle/Beta-Thalassemia) Trifunctional Protein Deficiency (TFP) Tyrosinemia Type 1 Very Long Chain Acyl CoA Dehydrogenase Deficiency (VLCAD)







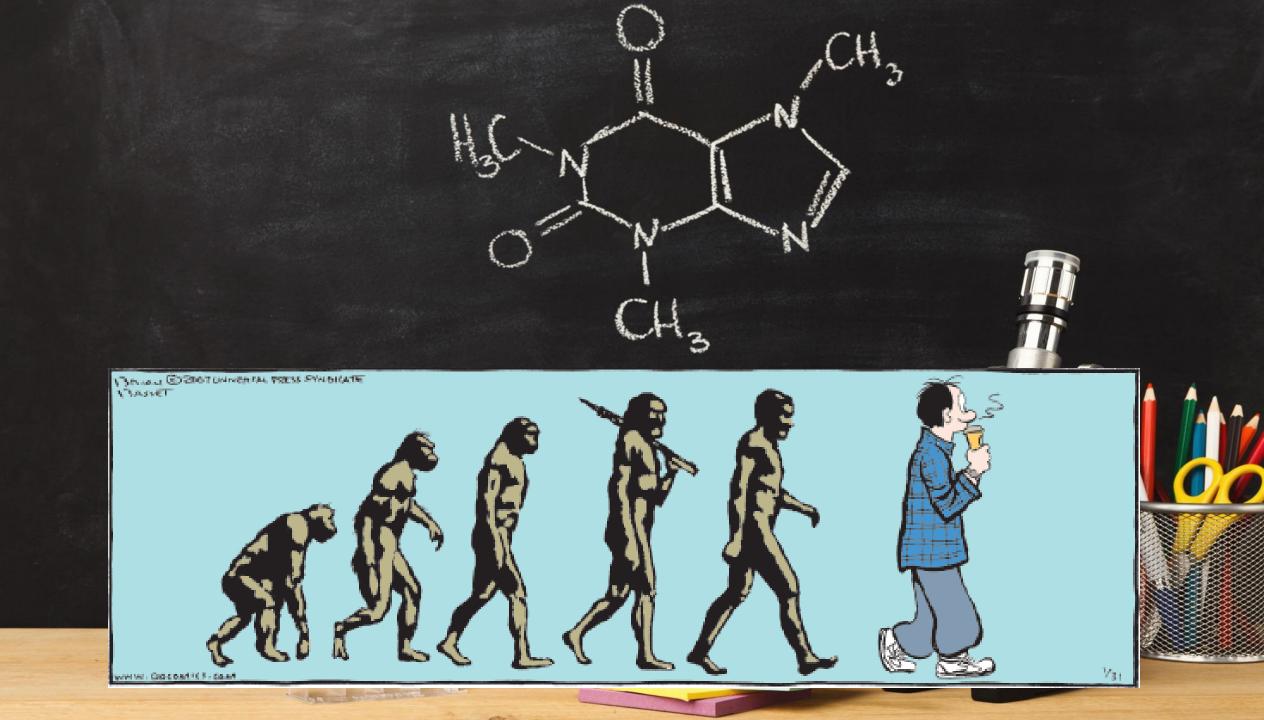
Is coffee associated with CVD?

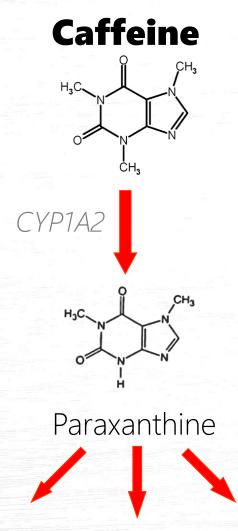


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Bioactives in Coffee

aliphatic acids potassium magnesium melanoidins diterpenoids polyphenols **caffeine**



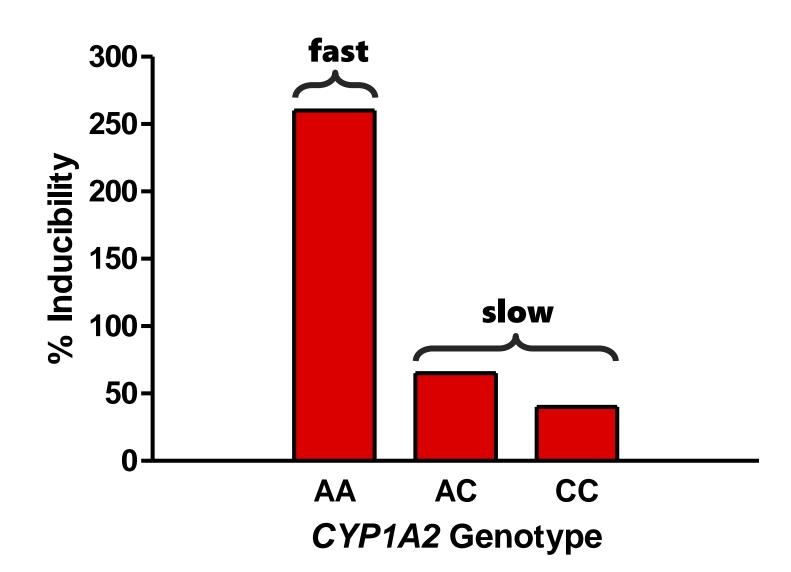


1,7-dimethyluric acid 1-methylxanthine 5

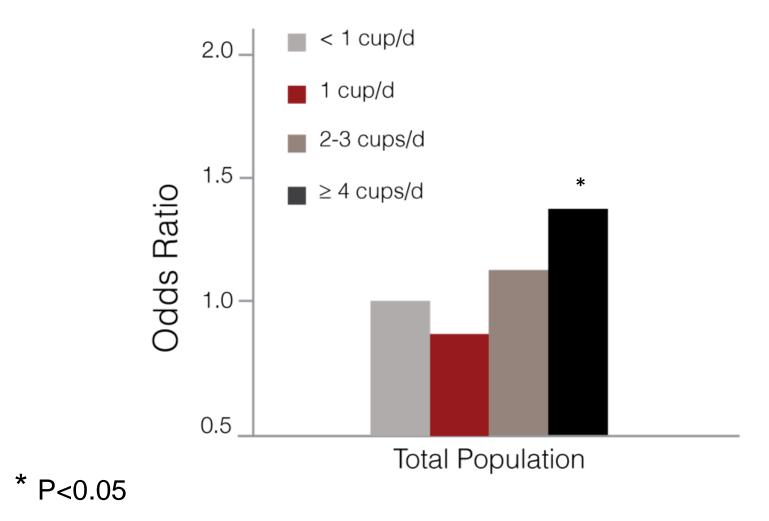
5-acetylamino-6-formylamino-3-methyluracil



Genetic Variation in CYP1A2 (rs762551)

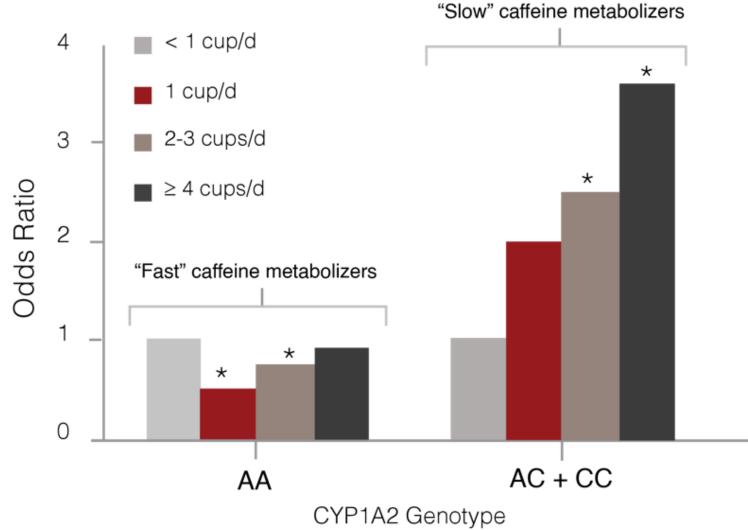


Coffee Intake & Risk of Myocardial Infarction



Cornelis et al. JAMA. 2006;295:1135-41.

Coffee Intake, CYP1A2 & Risk of Myocardial Infarction



Cornelis et al. JAMA. 2006;295:1135-41.

Coffee, CYP1A2 Genotype, and Risk of Myocardial Infarction

Marilyn C. Cornelis, BSc; Ahmed El-Sohemy, PhD; Edmond K. Kabagambe, PhD; et al

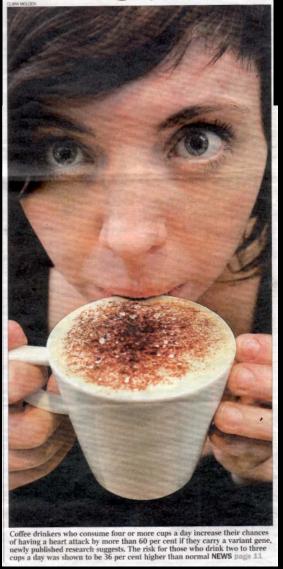
Article Information

JAMA. 2006;295(10):1135-1141. doi:10.1001/jama.295.10.1135





Why two cups of coffee can damage your heart





THE TIMES WEDNESDAY MARCH 8 2006

Gene that could make your next coffee your last

New research suggests that some people cannot process caffeine as quickly as others and may therefore be more vulnerable to a heart attack, **Sam Lister** reports

COFFEE drinkers who have more than three cups a day could significantly increase their chances of suffering a heart attack.

drink large amounts of coffee.

heart attack. New research suggests that people who carry a particular variation of a gene cannot process caffeine as quickly as other people. Such individuals could be up to 64 per cent more likely to have a beart attack if they

long be a source of controversy, with high amounts of caffeine long blamed for over-stimulating the nervous system. It contains ditrepenes, said to be responsible for raising levels of a stress hormone called homocystine, which can lead to strokes. Pregnant women have been

three cups of coffee a day in case it increases the chances of



High amounts of caffeine can be dangerous, but some doctors suggest coffee also has benefits

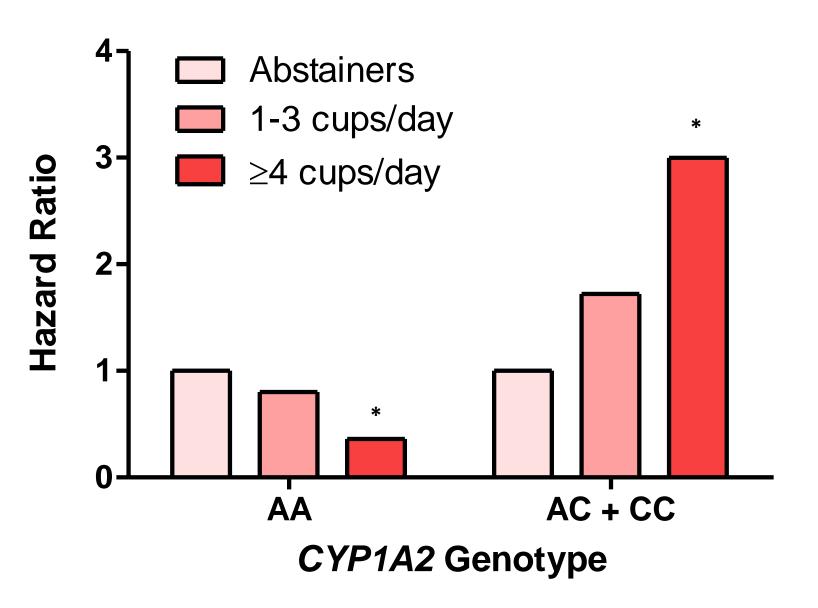
NEWS 11

Replication: Risk of Hypertension

CYP1A2 genotype modifies the association between coffee intake and the risk of hypertension

Paolo Palatini^a, Giulio Ceolotto^a, Fabio Ragazzo^a, Francesca Dorigatti^a, Francesca Saladini^a, Italia Papparella^a, Lucio Mos^b, Giuseppe Zanata^c and Massimo Santonastaso^d

Palatini et al., J Hypertens 27: 1594-1601, 2009



Coffee Intake and Risk of Hypertension

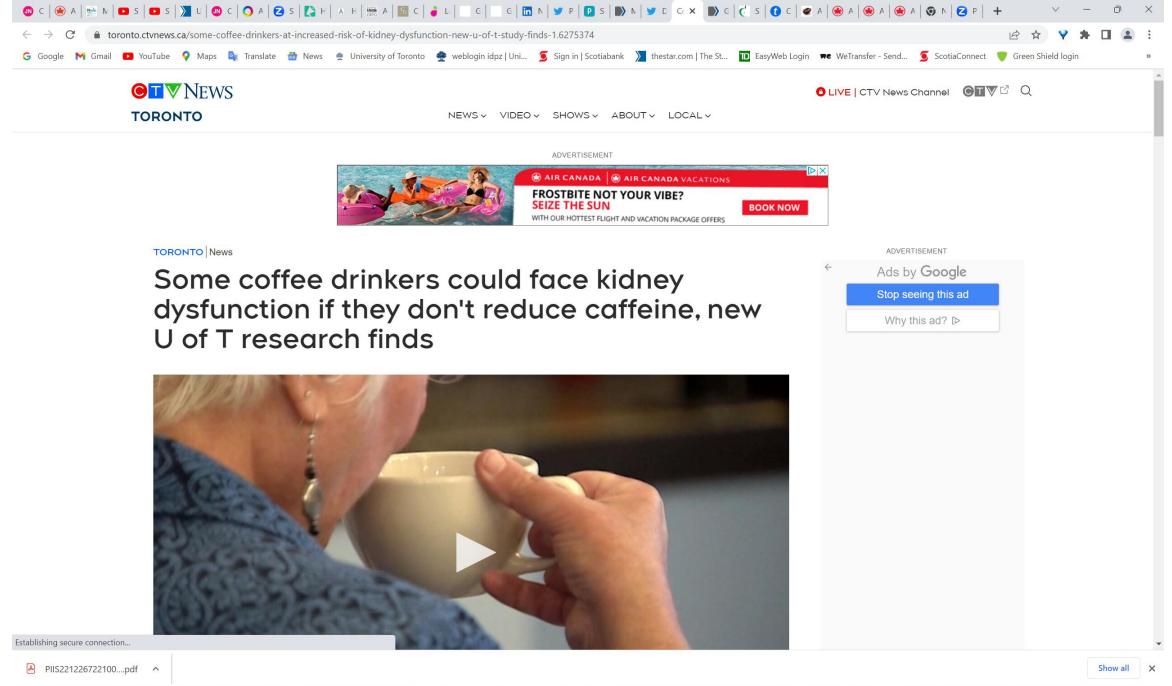
Replication: Risk of Pre-Diabetes

Eur J Epidemiol (2015) 30:209–217 DOI 10.1007/s10654-015-9990-z

CARDIOVASCULAR DISEASE

Association of coffee consumption and CYP1A2 polymorphism with risk of impaired fasting glucose in hypertensive patients

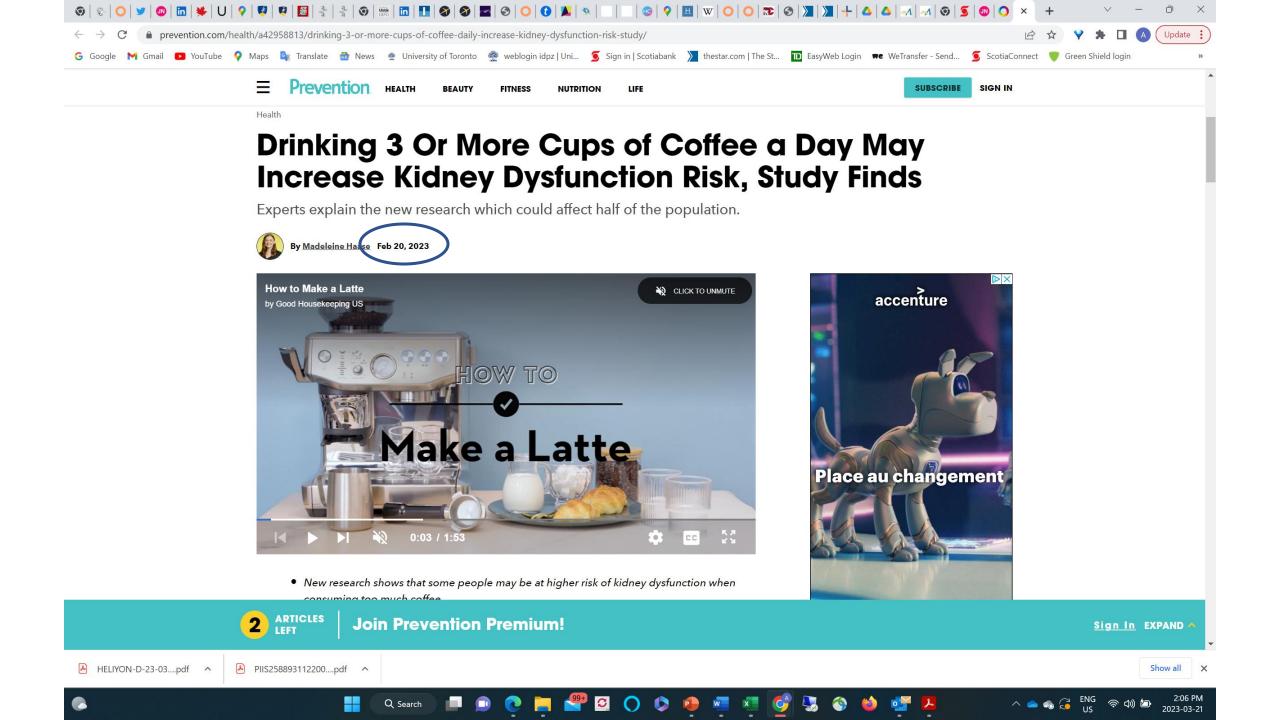
Paolo Palatini · Elisabetta Benetti · Lucio Mos · Guido Garavelli · Adriano Mazzer · Susanna Cozzio · Claudio Fania · Edoardo Casiglia



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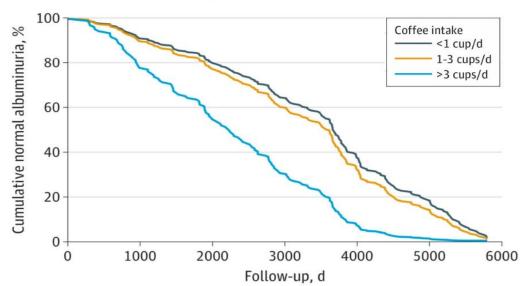
2023-02-22





Original Investigation | Nephrology CYP1A2 Genetic Variation, Coffee Intake, and Kidney Dysfunction

Sara Mahdavi, PhD; Paolo Palatini, MD; Ahmed El-Sohemy, PhD

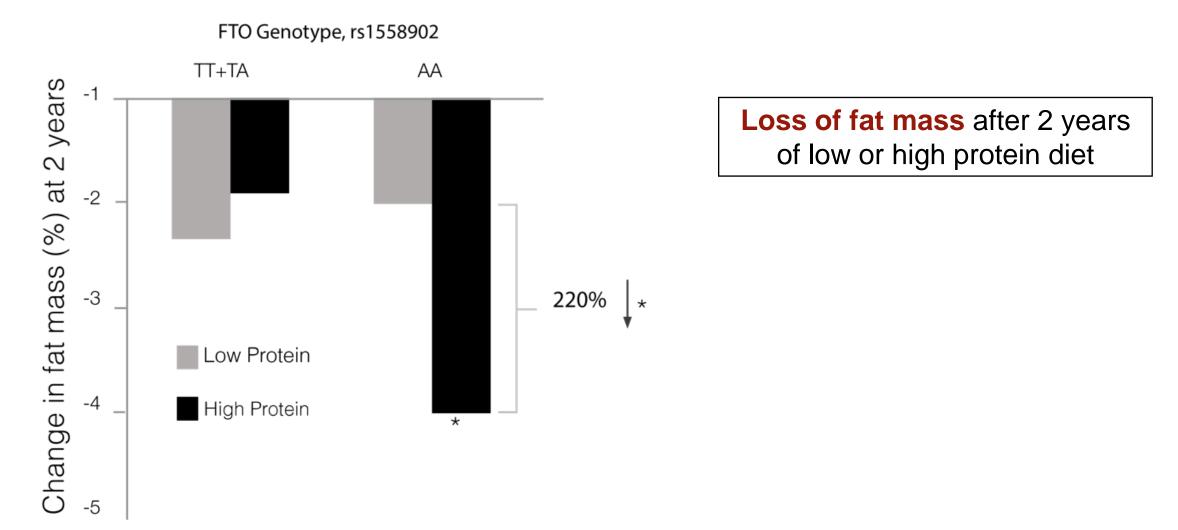


Slow metabolizers

Weight Management



FTO, Protein & Weight Loss



Vitamin D and PMS





Research

Original Research: Brief

Association between Vitamin D Status and Premenstrual Symptoms

Alicia C. Jarosz MSc, Ahmed El-Sohemy PhD ^A ⊠

Vitamin D, VDR Genotype and PMS

Jarosz et al. Genes & Nutrition (2021) 16:15 https://doi.org/10.1186/s12263-021-00696-2

Genes & Nutrition

RESEARCH

Variation in the vitamin D receptor gene, plasma 25-hydroxyvitamin D, and risk of premenstrual symptoms

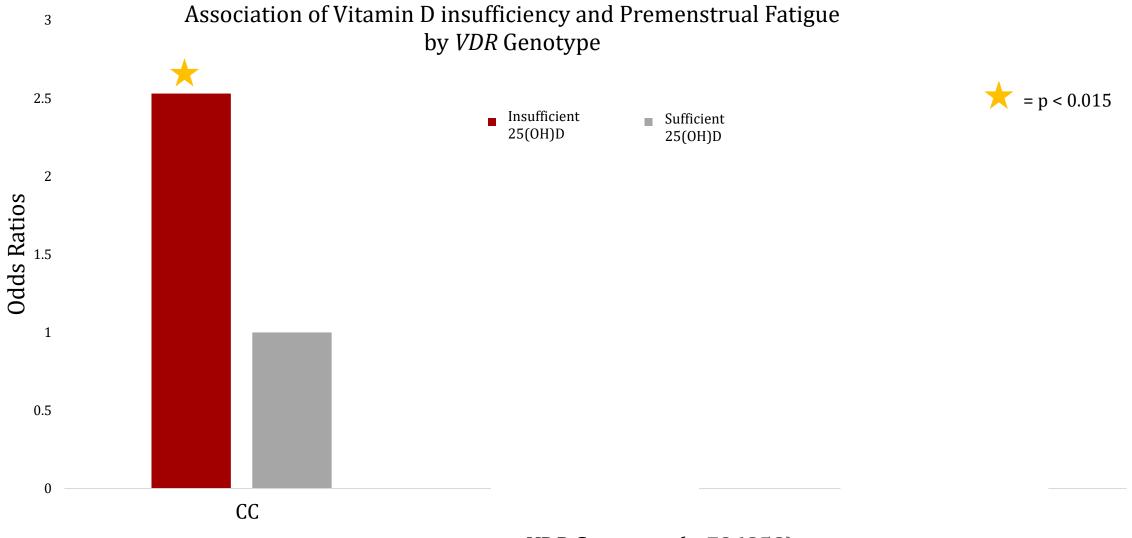
Alicia C. Jarosz[†], Daniel Noori[†], Tara Zeitoun, Bibiana Garcia-Bailo and Ahmed El-Sohemy^{*}

Check for updates

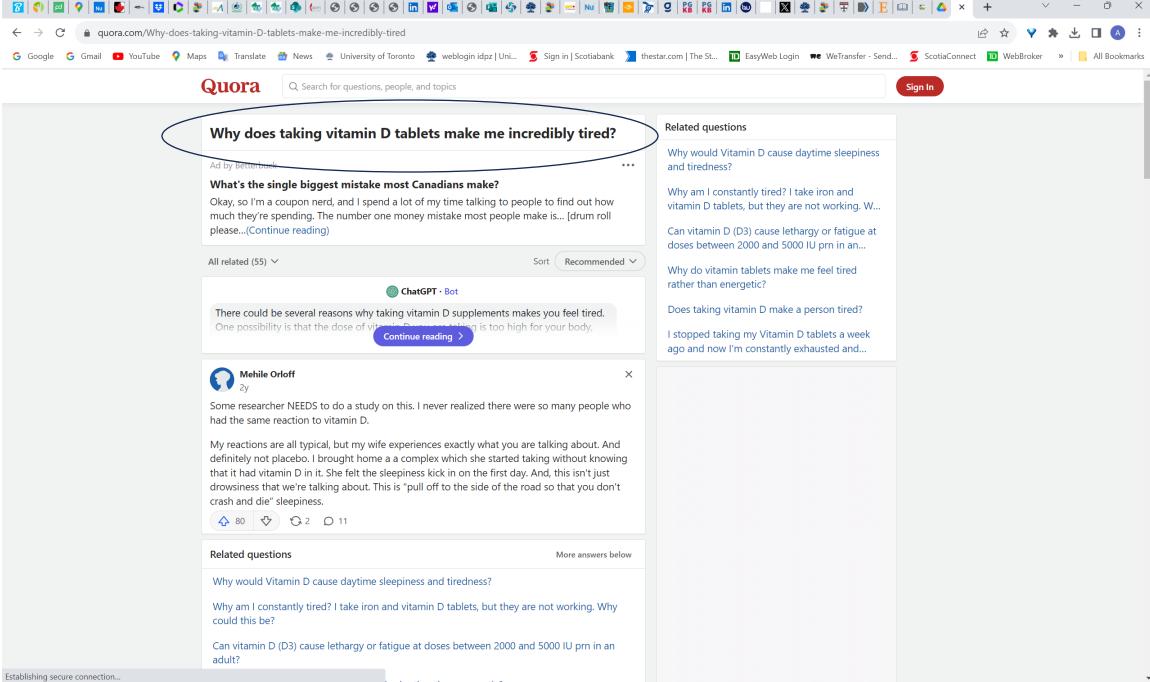
Open Access

Jarosz et al 2021 Genes & Nutrition

Vitamin D and PMS



VDR Genotype (rs796858)



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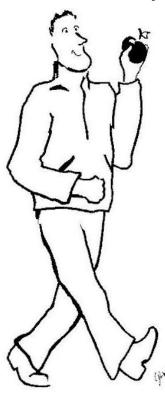
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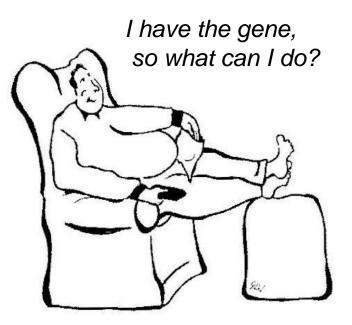
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Does genetic information influence behavior?

I have the gene, so I eat healthily.





Does genetic information influence behaviour?

DNA-based dietary advice resulted in:

- ✓ Greater understanding of recommendations
- ✓ Greater interest in learning more
- ✓ Greater motivation to change eating habits
- ✓ Greater compliance after 1 year

🔓 OPEN ACCESS 🛛 度 PEER-REVIEWED

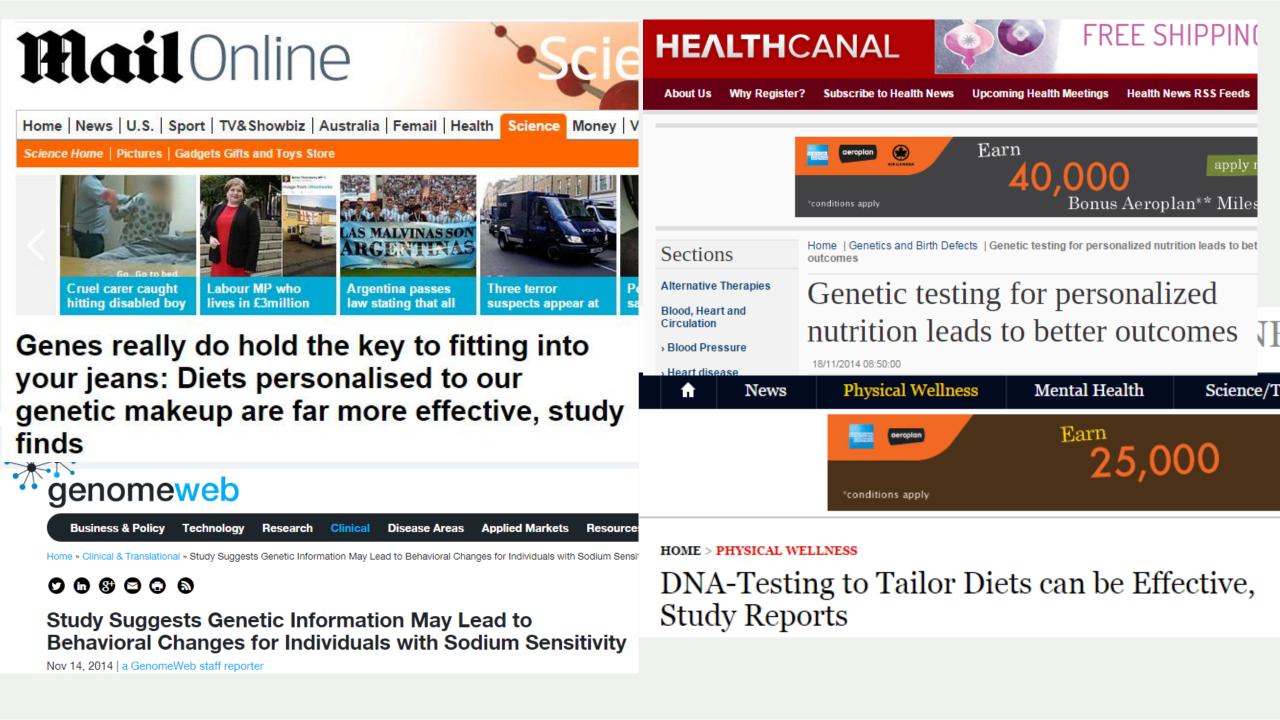
RESEARCH ARTICLE



Disclosure of Genetic Information and Change in Dietary Intake: A Randomized Controlled Trial

Daiva E. Nielsen, Ahmed El-Sohemy 🖂

Published: November 14, 2014 • https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0112665



Effects of Personalized Nutrition on Body Weight? – August 2020

Original Article CLINICAL TRIALS AND INVESTIGATIONS



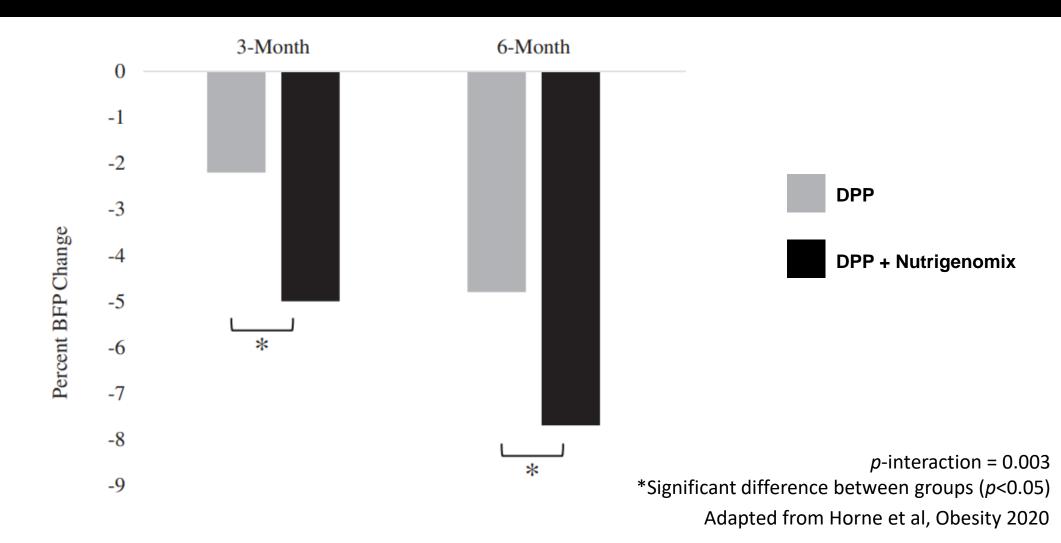
Change in Weight, BMI, and Body Composition in a Population-Based Intervention Versus Genetic-Based Intervention: The NOW Trial

Justine R. Horne^{1,2,3}, Jason A. Gilliland^{3,4,5,6,7,8,9}, Colleen P. O'Connor^{3,7,10}, Jamie A. Seabrook^{3,5,7,8,9,10}, and Janet Madill^{3,7,10}

© 2020 The Obesity Society. Received: 22 February 2020; Accepted: 30 April 2020; Published online 22 July 2020. doi:10.1002/oby.22880

www.obesityjournal.org

Relative Change in Body Fat Percentage



Personalized advice elicited greater fat loss up to 6 months

Benefits of Genetic Testing

- ✓ Improved nutritional status
- ✓ Greater weight loss
- ✓ Improved compliance
- ✓ Enhanced motivation
- ✓ Better understanding of dietary advice
- ✓ Savings in healthcare expenditure



Common Questions

- Which practitioner should offer a nutrigenetics test?
- Are the test results diagnostic?
- How is the patient's personal information protected?
- Is testing suitable for children?
- Will insurance cover the cost of the test?
- Who is a good candidate for a nutrigenetics test?





"Positive health requires a knowledge of man's **primary constitution** and of the powers of various foods, both those natural to them and those resulting from **human skill**."

genotype

Personalized nutrition

Hippocrates



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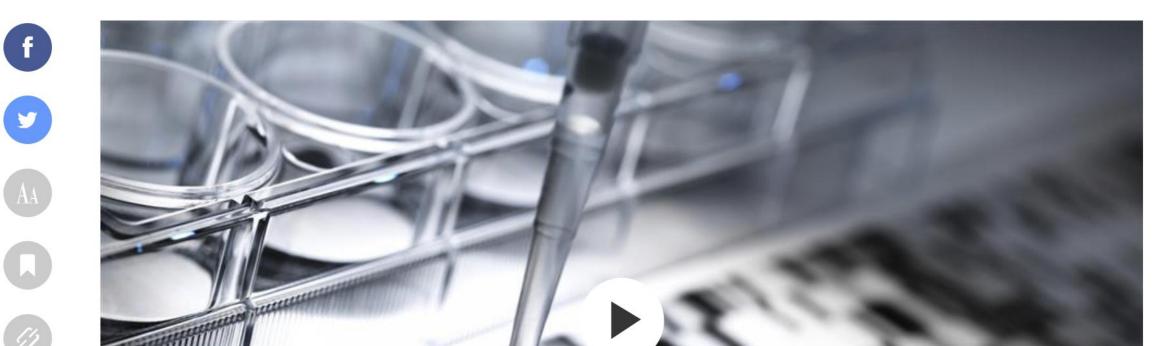
Opinion | Carbs, Good for You? Fat Chance!



OPINION

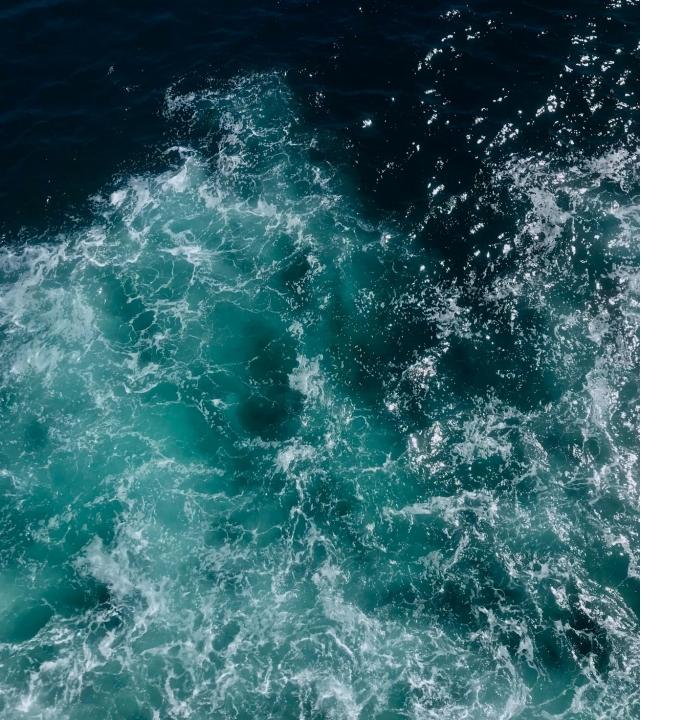
HEALTH | YOUR HEALTH **Test Your Genes to Find Your Best Diet**

Genetic testing can reveal what nutrients you're missing and if you're drinking too much coffee



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- @ a.el.sohemy@utoronto.ca

